

MEDICAL.



JAMES R. WAITE,

Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Co.
Famous Band and Orchestra.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

You will remember the condition I was in five years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was no hope of my recovery. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing distress, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take

DR. MILES' NERVINE
and in three months I was perfectly cured. In my travels of the past year, I have been the subject of physical weakness, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain. I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED."

HAS CURED all nervous prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in. I would recommend "Miles' Nervine" to all suffering from these causes.

THOUSANDS of a cure for all suffering from these causes.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.
Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. MILES' MEDICAL CO.

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THE DRUM.

Oh, the drum!
There is some
Intonation in thy drum.
Monday of utterance that strikes the spirit
dumb.
As we hear
Through the clear
And undisturbed atmosphere
The palpitating syllables roll in upon the ear.

There's a part
Of the art
Of thy music throbbing heart
That thrills a something in us that awakens
with a start
And in rhyme
With a rhyme
And exultation of time
Goes marching on to glory to thy melody sub-
lime.

And the guest
Of the host
That thy roll of rest
Is a patriotic spirit as a Continental dressed.
And he looms
From the glooms
Of the future of to-morrow.
And the blood he spilled at Lexington in living
beauty blooms.

And his eyes
Wear the guise
Of a purpose pure and wise.
As the love of him is lifted to a something in
the skies
That is bright
With a blare of starry light.
As it lingers in a hush, ripples to the breezes day
and night.

There are deep
Hushes
Over the pulses as they leap.
As thy tumult, fainter growing, in the silence
falls asleep.
While the prayer
Rises there
With the sea and earth and air
As a heritage to freedom's sons and daughters
everywhere.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

CHOLERA PROSPECT IN 1893.

It is Coming Toward New York, But Can
be Kept Out With Proper Care.

Writing of the cholera prospect, the
president of the New York Academy of
Medicine, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa,
says in the *Engineer* Magazine:

The most recent advice are that cholera
is still raging in Russia, and that it
exists in a slight degree in Hamburg
and in some parts of France. The
probabilities are, unless travel and im-
migration from Russia are immediately
and strenuously interdicted, and unless
the water supply of Hamburg is made
absolutely pure, that cholera will re-
appear in an epidemic form in Germany
and France this spring and summer.

But these two contingencies are within
human control. Travelers and immi-
grants may be prevented from entering
Germany and purity of the water of
Hamburg may be secured. While
cholera has not been epidemic in any
European port during the past winter,
"sporadic" or isolated cases have oc-
curred constantly in some of them. There
are some persons—I will not say authori-
ties—who assert that true Asiatic
cholera exists in Paris during the win-
ter. Certainly it was there last sum-
mer. Assuming these statements to be
facts, we have good reason to fear
that this disease will reappear in New
York harbor during the summer of
1893. But it is quite possible that the
city of New York and the other parts of
this country to be so protected, and for
those coming here with the disease to
be so isolated as to prevent an epidemic
in the United States.

As to the prevention of cholera, much
has been said for and against strenuous
maritime quarantine. The more ignor-
ant the nation, the more intense and
annoying the quarantine, whether
maritime or on the land frontier. Dur-
ing the epidemic of 1835 in Italy and
the south of France, the Italians out-
did themselves in ridiculous and in-
efficient and obnoxious rules to prevent
perfectly well people from going from
one country to another. England, per-
haps, lays less stress upon maritime
quarantine than any other nation, but
England is not a depot for immigration,
and filthy emigrants from all parts
of the world do not come to her shores
as they do to those of the United States.
Those who visit England come only as
actual travelers or immigrants in trans-
it. If the Russian immigrants who,
having passed a few days in Hamburg,
without any cleansing and other sani-
tary means, were put upon ships which
they infected, had been allowed free
access to New York City last summer
and autumn, they certainly would in a
few days have such polluted water
sources that cholera would have become
epidemic.

We must, therefore, have quarantine
regulations in this country. But, if a
ship comes to New York harbor, even
during the visitation of cholera, from a
non-infected port, and has passed seven
days without the occurrence of any case,
it would be folly to retain the passen-
gers on the ship. They should be put
on shore in comfortable quarters, and
after a very short quarantine, if the dis-
ease does not break out among them,
they should be released. If quarantine
must be practiced, it must be a civilized
and humane quarantine, instead of im-
itating the Turks and Italians.

If the quarantine regulations are
honestly maintained, with skill and
scientific knowledge, there need be no
extension of the disease from our har-
bor. Perhaps it will not even be
brought there. The effect upon the
World's Columbian Exposition by the
appearance of cholera in New York,
would, in the nature of things, be ex-
tremely bad. Europeans, having read
much of the scenes in our harbor last
year, would be afraid of their repeti-
tion, even if they did not fear the dis-
ease itself. The precautions taken by
the general government, are, however,
so faithful and careful, in the placing
of medical officers of our own at every
port of departure, that it is hardly to be
feared that any such numbers of infected
ships can possibly arrive in New
York as came from Hamburg last year.

FORTUNE FAVORED COLUMBUS.

How He Secured Data That Led to the Dis-
covery of America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Consul
Healy, at Funchal, in a communication
to the department of state, gives some
interesting data concerning Columbus
in Madeira, where the great navigator
made his home for some years.

"This archipelago," says the consul,
"is noted as being the home of Colum-
bus for some years, where he married
the daughter of Governor Perestrelo, of
the island of Porto Santo. Perestrelo
was a member of the household of King
John, though of Italian origin. The
wife of Columbus was Perestrelo's
daughter by his second marriage, and
some writers state that he was married
at Lisbon. But here is what Dr. Jasper
Fructuoso da Silva says in the 'Saude-
da da Terra,' which was written in
1890:

"An Italian, a Genoese by birth,
named Christopher Columbus, a man
versed in navigation, came from his land
to the island of Madeira, where his
chief employment was making nautical
charts. In the year 1485 a vessel, either
from Andalusia or Portugal, had,
through stress of weather, been driven
from its course, where it met strange
lands and scenes, supposed to be the
West Indies, and after a long and tem-
pestuous voyage, having been tossed to
and fro on the billows, they were driven

TERRIBLY INCREASING.

The Authorities of the Board of Health
Give Some Important Information About
the Present Condition of the People.

At no time in the history of New York City
have there been so many deaths from pneu-
monia as now. The official figures show that nearly
twice as many deaths from this cause are occur-
ing than for the last five years. This is some-
thing terrible.

Dr. John T. Nagle, registrar of vital statistics,
says that this increase is due to the influence of
the grip, which is now called epidemic
just now, and that in the majority of cases grip
is a vital contributing cause to pneumonia and
all dangerous pulmonary troubles. At this time
of the year, when we are changing over from
winter to spring, there is always a low order of
vitality; a reaction from the strains of the season.
The blood does not flow so full nor rapidly;
the strength is less. For this reason grip has a
much better chance than at any other season.

This is a time of year when people need to be
careful and too much impatience cannot be
exercised in keeping the blood warm and in
circulation. You must bring about a reaction
if you wish to avoid the pain and dangers of
these troubles in time. There is but one way to
achieve a reaction or can be brought about and
that is by the use of a pure stimulant, preferably
whiskey. But the great difficulty is that there
are few whiskeys which are pure. The only
really pure and reliable whiskey known to the
medical profession or the world is Duffy's Pure
Malt. It possesses qualities known only to itself.
It will bring about a reaction and prevent cold,
pneumonia or the grip where many so-called
stimulants would fail. It has saved more lives
and relieved more suffering than anything of a
similar nature which was ever known before to
the world.

to this island, not knowing whether
they were going. All the crew except
three and the pilot had died. The
pilot's name and of what land he
was a native are not known. The
little band were so badly ex-
hausted and confused that they could
give little account of their jour-
neyings. Columbus, finding them in
such distressed condition, took them to
his home, where he treated them kindly,
but being so badly fatigued by their
long and perilous voyage the three sail-
ors died in a few days. The pilot, find-
ing that his end was approaching, and
being here with no means to pay his
benefactor for his hospitalities, gave
him some papers and maps, some of
which contained interesting notes of
the voyage, which Columbus accepted
willingly. He was diligent in his re-
view of them, and making comparisons
with his own views, Columbus then be-
gan to think that if by chance he
should discover those new lands it
would be possible to find great wealth
and would gain him great honor and
profit.

"In Part 2 of the 'Saude da Terra,'
notes and indexes by Dr. Alvaro Rod-
rigues de Azevedo, 1873, the following
occurs:

"We find in the annals of Porto Santo
the following interesting notice: Chris-
topher Columbus, the Genoese, resided
in this island for some time. It was
here that he married Donna Philippa
Perestrelo, daughter of Bartholomew
Perestrelo, the first 'Don' of this island,
thereby inheriting his father-in-law's
manuscripts and those of other por-
tuguese navigators. These and other ob-
servations led to the discovery which
has immortalized his name in modern
history. He also met here vessels from
all parts of the then known world, as
well as the celebrated Portuguese nav-
igators Vasco da Gama, Fernando Ma-
gelaes, Pedro Cabral, and other noted
navigators, with whom he sailed on ex-
peditions to the African coast."

"What impressed Columbus' mind
more forcibly than even Perestrelo's
charts was the fact that the Gulf Stream
washes the west coast of this island,
where were picked up round brown ob-
jects called by the inhabitants 'Faras
ou castanpos do mar' (sea beans or
chestnuts). They are the fruit of trees
growing in the West Indies, and are
now frequently picked up. The seeds
may be frequently within their hard shells.
This and the picking up of pieces of
cork wood, coupled with his information
from the sailors before referred to,
as well as his other observations, firmly
convinced him that there were lands in
the western ocean whence those mate-
rials came. On his third voyage to
Novo o Mundo he visited the group.

"It was in a house belonging to John
Esmeraldo that Columbus lived during
his residence in this city. The old
house was removed in 1877. A table
made from wood taken from the house
at that time and some important relics
from Casa do Perestrelo at Porto Santo
have been sent to the Bureau of Ameri-
can Republics of the Department of
State for exhibition at the World's Col-
umbian Exposition."

ATTENTION to the daily habits of the
young prevents suffering. Take Sim-
mons' Liver Regulator.

Moses Price Cured of Rheumatism.
The many cases of rheumatism cured
by Chamberlain's Pain Balm during
the past few months have given the
people great confidence in its curative
properties, and have shown that there
is one preparation that can be depend-
ed upon for that painful and aggravat-
ing disease. Honaker Bros., Lorain,
Ohio, say: "Mr. Moses Price, of this
place, was troubled with rheumatism
for a long time. Chamberlain's Pain
Balm has cured him. He says that the
Balm has no equal."

One Way To Be Happy

Is at all times to attend to the com-
forts of your family. Should any one
of them catch a slight cold or cough
prepare yourself and call at once on
the Logan Drug Co., sole agents, and
get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the
great German remedy, free. We give
it away to prove that we have a sure
cure for coughs, colds, asthma, con-
sumption, and all diseases of the throat
and lungs. Large sizes 50c.

Mrs. Gray—"Mary did I see you kiss-
ing my husband this morning?" Mary
—"At what time?"—Boston Budget.

It Should Be In Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharps-
burg, Pa., says he will not be without
Dr. King's New Discovery for Consump-
tion, Coughs and Colds, that it cured
his wife who was threatened with
Pneumonia after an attack of "La
Grippe," when various other remedies
and several physicians had done her no
good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa.,
claims Dr. King's New Discovery has
done him more good than anything he
ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing
like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at
Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store. Large
bottles, 50c. and \$1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains,
corns and all skin eruptions, and pos-
itively cures piles, or no pay required.
It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-
tion or money refunded. Price 25 cents
a box. For sale by Logan Drug Co.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease caused
me to scratch for ten months, and was
cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. Wolfe,
Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured some years ago of White Swelling
in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no
symptoms of its return. I am a great ad-
mirer of many prominent physicians, and
was cured, but S.S.S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Money on call irregular
at 20 per cent; last loan 10 per cent;
closed offered at 10 per cent. Prime mercantile
paper 65 per cent. Sterling exchange was very
weak at \$184 1/2 per cent. Sales 711,972 shares.
Wall street was started soon after the opening
by the failure of Henry Allen & Co., a house
which because of its ramifications in Chicago
and other western cities has commanded a large
outgoing and exerted important influence on
"change." Almost simultaneously with this an-
nouncement came the failure of H. L. Smith &
Co., and later the failure of Schuyler Walcott &
Co., and the result was a general reaction in the
exchange. All three concerns were their misfor-
tunes to the remarkable decline in National
Commercial, of which there were heavily long
or customer to sell, failed to respond
to the calls for additional margins. Through-
out the day there were rumors that
other houses were being closed and brokers
and speculators were kept in a state of trepidation
and excitement by the fear of the further
calamities. Liquidations were on a wholesale
scale, and intense excitement was manifested as
various statements were made that several firms
sold out their customers, and a perfect avalanche
of stocks came upon the market. The drop in
prices was unusual, even for times of panic, and
many of the most prominent speculators in the
market found themselves. The fact that London
and Paris bought heavily, and that investors
here, with ample means, also took stock
freely, failed to stem the downward current.
Two or three sharp rallies occurred, but the rise
only served to increase the desire to get out.
Just previous to closing the market was
broken in General Electric, Cordage, Sugar
and Manhattan, and the manner in which these
stocks were thrown overboard gave rise to ru-
mors that other firms would suspend pay-
ments. The reaction, however, continued to buy
and the belief obtains that the panic is fast ap-
proaching the culminating point. The trading
reached 74,372 shares. In preferred, 75 in Sugar,
9 1/2 in preferred, 4 in American Cotton Oil, 5 1/2 in
Cleveland, Columbia, Cincinnati & St. Louis,
2 1/2 in Chicago, 10 in preferred, 3 in St.
Paul, 5 in Colorado Fuel, 8 in General Electric,
10 in Manhattan, 8 in Missouri Pacific, 5 in
Richmond Terminal preferred, 4 1/2 in United
States Rubber, 7 in do preferred, 5 in West-
inghouse Electric and 10 in do preferred. At the
close National Cordage preferred was 2 per cent
above the lowest, and the remainder of the list
showed a rally of 1/4 to 1 per cent. The market
closed unsettled and unsteady.
Railroad bonds were very weak. Sales \$1,010,
000.
Government and state bonds dull.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS—CLOSED.

U. S. 4s reg.	112 1/2	Nashville & Chattanooga	87
U. S. 4s coupon	112 1/2	New Jersey Central	107 1/2
U. S. 3s reg.	109 1/2	New York & Westchester	107 1/2
U. S. 3s coupon	109 1/2	Norfolk & Western	107 1/2
Pacific 6s of '93	105 1/2	Norfolk & Western	107 1/2
Atchafalpa	28	do preferred	146
Adams Express	153	Northwestern	106
American Express	153	do preferred	146
Baltimore & Ohio	75	New York Central	107 1/2
Canada Pacific	83	Oregon Improvement	17
Canada Southern	49 1/2	Oregon Nav.	18
Central Pacific	100	Pacific Mail	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	190	Pittsburgh	153
Chicago & Alton	130	Pittsburgh Palace	175
Chic. & Quincy	30 1/2	Reading	21 1/2
Chic. & Rock Island	30 1/2	do preferred	21 1/2
C. & O. St. L.	40 1/2	do preferred	21 1/2
Col. Coal & Iron	37 1/2	St. Paul & Omaha	49 1/2
Col. Fuel	37 1/2	do preferred	49 1/2
Del. & Hudson	149 1/2	St. Paul & Omaha	49 1/2
Del. Lack. & West	149 1/2	do preferred	49 1/2
Den. & R. G. pref'd	50 1/2	Sugar	107 1/2
Erie	19 1/2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19
do preferred	71	Texas Pacific	146
Port Wayne	152	Union Pacific	107 1/2
Illinois Central	98 1/2	do preferred	107 1/2
Kansas & Tex. pref.	17 1/2	Union Pacific	107 1/2
Lake Erie & West.	17 1/2	Union Pacific	107 1/2
do preferred	70	W. St. L. & P.	8 1/2
Lake Shore	123	do preferred	8 1/2
Lead Trust	31	Wells Fargo	140
Louisville & N. Y.	70 1/2	Western Union	107 1/2
Memphis & Chas.	40	Wheeler & L. E.	12 1/2
Michigan Central	93 1/2	do preferred	45
Missouri Pacific	39 1/2		

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Operators on the board of
trade to-day were inclined to be conservative. In
view of the panic condition of affairs in Wall
street. The consequences was that prices remained
rather steady and values were not as much ad-
vanced as the bullish nature of the situation
would have warranted under ordinary circum-
stances. The news from abroad was not im-
porting prospects for the crops. The weather in
this country continued to be bad for the winter
wheat and unfavorable for seeding in the north-
west.
Corn was fairly active and strong.
Oats active, strong and higher.
Provision market was firm.
Flour dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Cash No. 2 spring 78c; No. 3 spring
76c; No. 4 spring 74c; September 76 1/2c; October
75 1/2c; November 75 1/2c; December 75 1/2c;
January 75 1/2c; February 75 1/2c; March 75 1/2c;
April 75 1/2c; May 75 1/2c; June 75 1/2c; July
75 1/2c; August 75 1/2c; September 75 1/2c;
October 75 1/2c; November 75 1/2c; December
75 1/2c; January 75 1/2c; February 75 1/2c;
March 75 1/2c; April 75 1/2c; May 75 1/2c;
June 75 1/2c; July 75 1/2c; August 75 1/2c;
September 75 1/2c; October 75 1/2c; November
75 1/2c; December 75 1/2c; January 75 1/2c;
February 75 1/2c; March 75 1/2c; April 75 1/2c;
May 75 1/2c; June 75 1/2c; July 75 1/2c;
August 75 1/2c; September 75 1/2c; October
75 1/2c; November 75 1/2c; December 75 1/2c;
January 75 1/2c; February 75 1/2c; March 75 1/2c;
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